ALARMING GROWTH OF THE HUMAN The Time Coming when there Will be More People than the Earth can Feed-Beath by Starvation the Bestiny of Multitudes.

A world of debate has been raised in Europe A world of debate has been raised in Europe rer the facts, theories, and predictions contained in the saugural address of the new Frestdant of the Statistical ociety of Londou, Robert Giffen, Esq., whose position a statistician and as a man of comprehensive knowlege is such as to give weight to his views. Mr. Giffen's rivices to the British Government as a member of the oard of Trade, in which he is Chief of the Statistical spartment and Comptroller of Corn Raturns, have put in before the British public in a prominent way within the pastfew years. The address in question is nere given.

THE TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF POPULATION.

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THE TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF POPULATION.

What I propose to discuss to-night are some of the more common figures which lie on the surface of the most accessible books. I shall deal more especially with the most common gures of sil, vis., those of population. The utility of the most general notion which we derive from statistics of the distribution of the earth's surface among different races and nations is palpable. We can see at once that a small corner like Europe is closely peopled by the European family of nations, while the northern peoples of that family also possess a large new field of territory in North America. Australia, and North Asia, and lie more southern peoples a large new field of territory in North America. The European family is thus de facto in possession of a large tract of the earth's surface for its own habitation perhaps a half or more of the area available for producing the food of civilized races. Further consideration would show what races in particular among the nations of Europe have this inheritance, but the point is, the predominance of the European race in mere extent of territory, coupled with the peculiarity that the bulk of this population is still living on a comparatively narrow tract in Europe. The rest of the world—China, India, and Africa—is possessed by races of greatly differing type, on whose territory Europeans do not press as colonists, though they may settle in small numbers as governors or traders, or both. Granting, on the avarage? a difference in point of material strength per unit of population between these European and all other races, it is easy to understand at once the idea that the future of civilization belongs to the European group, and that the problem of how the other races are to live in harmony with the European group without beings jostled, and in what way they are to be affected by the European group and that the problem of how the other races in seasy to see that the main problem resulting fro

by its varying relations to the other races.

BELATIVE POSITION OF THE EUROFEAN FOWERS.

Confining ourselves again to the European group, and first of all to the nations within European limits, another leading fact in international politics is immediately suggested by the statement of the numbers of the people. This is the existence of five leading powers—Russia, Germany, Austria France, and the United Kingdom—each greatly stronger than any of the other powers not among the live, except two, each big enough to "take care of itself," though there are, of course, differences of strength between them; and besides these, the two others excepted, viz., Italy and Spain, which come short of a first place, but by a less degree than the minor States. All these relations of the great powers are based largely on the mere enumeration of the peoples. Three out of the five, viz. France, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom, have each about the same population, in round numbers, 35,000,000 to 38,000,000; one of the others, Germany, has about one-fourth more, and Russia only has a much larger number in Europe, viz., 80,000,000. While numbers, therefore, are not everything, or Russia would be preponderant, which is notoriously not the case, and Germany would not, as it does count for more than in proportion to its numbers, and the United Kingdom would not have a peculiar position among the others, on account of the undeveloped state of its military resources on the one side, and the immensity of its wealth and latent strength on the other add, pet it is obvious that the mere numbers are a most vital element in appreciating the political position of these five powers and the lesser powers around them. Perhaps if statesmen were always wise, and rulers and peoples free from prejudice and passion, the popular knowledge of the figures would be even more asviceable than it is in demonstrating the absolute insanity of offensive war. It is impossible to conceive what object any of these five great powers could gain by the misery and ATIVE POSITION OF THE EUBOPEAN POWERS.

Per Orat of Total.
Population in Millions
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Propulation in Millions 48 33 21 145 28 20 29 205 17 12 BO# 34 Bussis in Europe ..... 2353 143 100 235 100 Total ...

The exact figure by the last census is \$4,000,000.
Garmany was also much divided in 1815.

The exact figure by the last census is \$4,000,000.

† Germany was also much divided in 1815.

Thus in 1815 a compact France possessed several millions more than the population of Germany, nearly twice that of the United Kingdom and more than half that of Russia. Austria-Hungary also came near, as it now does to the French numbers. Now the population of Germany considerably exceeds that of France: that of the United Kingdom is nearly equal, and that of Russia is more than double. These facts correspond very closely with the transfer of military preponderance on the Continent from France to Germany, and with the increasing prominence of Russia, which would probably be much more felt but for the simultaneous growth of Germany. They also explain why it is that the United Kingdom, with an economic and so-cal development resembling that of France in many respects, has failen less behind in the political race: why its relative position among European powers, though not what it was fifty years ago, is less weakened than that of France has been. Fifty years ago is was the leader among powers which were occupied in restraining France, singly a greater power than any. Now it is about equal in numbers to France although its whole position is changed by the fact that no power, not even Germany, preponderates to the same extent as France once did.

As regards the future again, what the figures suggest clearly is a possible rivairy between

preponterates to the same extent as France once did.

As regards the future again, what the figures suggest clearly is a possible rivalry between Russia and Germany, and the further relative decline of Austria and France—the United Kingdom continuing to grow, but occupying from year to year a different place, as its interest in the so-called balance of power becomes less. Our change toward Europe is, however, affected in part by the growth of our relations beyond the seas, which is another of the great facts of population, evident on the surface of the figures, that I shall afterward have to notice.

our relations beyond the seas, which is another of the great facts of population, evident on the surface of the figures, that I shall afterward have to notice.

Of course these changes have had the effect of raising questions of domestic as well as of foreign interest; and here again we are indebted to statistics mainly for the suggestion of the questions. One of these questions is, in the case of France, what are the causes and probable consequences, socially and economically, as well as in its relations in respect of the balance of power to its neighbors, of the stationarinase of the population? This is one of the most remarkable facts, both in itself and in comparison with the facts of other countries, which population statistics disclose.

THE ENCEGACHMENT UPON THE RESOURCES.

Another question presented is as to the increase of population in countries like Germany and Russia, and the rapid encreachment there has been on the unused agricultural resources of those countries. As the stationariness of these countries. As the stationariness of these countries, so the increase of population in France, however beneficial in some social aspects is not an unmixed good, because it weakens France in its external political relations, so the increase of population in Germany and Russia, while they still remain mainly agricultural, appears to be attended by some mischiefs. The social condition of the rural population of Germany leaves much to be desired as we may see from the extensive emigration, and from the difficuity of increasing the national revenue. In Russia, again, the threatened difficulties appear most formidable. Until lately Russia has been largely in the condition of a poweountry, with vast quantities of land over which a growing agricultural population could appear. Now the European area is more or less filled up, and unless the vast territory of Siberia can be largely utilized for settlement, which appears doubting the progress. Another appears to be recognized to the population of the population, or to s

also be noticed, is fast increasing its popula-tion, without any increase of new soil or cor-responding increase of manufactures. EUROPE MUST BE PED PROM ABBOAD.

convergence of manufactures.

EUROPE MUST BE FED FROM ABBOAD.

Last of all another fact presented by these obvious figures is the dependence of the population of the United Kingdom very largely, and to a less degree of France, Germany, Beiglium, and Holland, on the Importations of food from abroad. The facts as to the United Kingdom have been much discussed in all their bearings lately. Mr. Bourne, as we know well, having taken a large part in the discussions; but you have only to turn to the pages of the "Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries" to perceive that the United Kingdom is not quite isolated in the matter. It is much more dependent in degree than any other European country; but in the fact of dependence it is not autogether singular. The fact is, of course, partly due to the increase of population in far greater ratio than the increase of agricultural production, the prediction of Maithus, that the population of England would not be supported on the soil of England would not be supported on the soil of England would not be supported on the soil of England would not be supported on the soil of England would not exactly as he anticipated; but it is also partly due, however, to an inferense in the consuming power of the same population, and the larger consumption of more expensive kinds of food, requiring larger proportionate areas to produce them. France, with a stationary population, increases its imports of food; and the increased consumption per head among our own population of more by the same numbers. To these two causes combined, then, the increase of population and increase of consuming power per head, coupled with a comparatively stationary agriculture, Europe owes the unique phenomenon of large masses of population supported by imports from foreign and distant countries. The social and political consequences of this new fact must be manifold, and again it is to the common figures of statistics we owe our knowledge of it. This great and striking fact would hardly be known at all if the syst

the economic life of nations. Both the countries which grow the surplus food and the countries which receive it are profoundly concerned.

THE STARTIMO DERLINE OF IRELAND.

In another way the internal growth of population in different countries of Europe is also connected with great political changes. In Germany, for instance, it was partly the special growth of the population under the Prussian monarchy which assisted to make United Germany. In Russia again, the great growth of population outside Poland has, from year to year, and decade to decade, dwarfed the Polish difficulty as a bare question of the balance of power in Russia. But we have even a more striking case of political change from the internal changes of population nearer home. Every one must have been struck, during the last few years, by the calmness of the country generally in presence of Irish agitation, and the evident hopelessness of any insurrection arising out of that agitation. When a Mr. Parnell and other Irish members were arrested in October, last year, and the Land League suppressed, there was hardly even a fractional fall in consols. Forty, lifty, eighty years ago, things were entirely different, the Irish difficulty being incessantly spoken of as most menacing, which indeed it was. The present calmness and the former apprehension are obviously due very much to a mere change in population in other lifts of the population of the United Kingdom; as late as 1840 it still held very nearly one-third; now its population is only one-seventh. Apart from all relative changes in the wealth of the population, sthese changes in mumbers make a vast difference in the Irish difficulty. It becomes easier for us, on the one hand, to be art the idea of an alien State like Ireland in our close neighborhood, wholly independent of England spreathers than was the power of a separate Iroland fifty or eighty years ago by the England of that time. A separate Iroland their industry is listed to the community is less to be feared by a State of England spreather among the remaining two-thirds, or thirty in all, if we are to judge from the present appearance, should we find Home Rulers. The Parliamentary Home Rule difficulty would thus seem to have largely arisen from the failure to adapt the representation of the country to changes in the population. There is certainly nothing in the increased wealth or vigor of the Irish population, compared with that of the rest of the United Kingdom, to suggest that Ireland should have a larger representation in proportion to its population than it had in 1832; yet, if its representation were only to be reduced in proportion, the parliamentary difficulty would largely disappear. Even if no greater change were now to be made than the introduction of equal electoral districts, and assuming that the presentation series of its larger changes in bopulation continue, and, that Irish representation is adapted to the probable relatives oppulation of Ireland and the United Kingdom at the next census, then the representatives of Ireland in Parliament would be reduced from 105 to 83, and of these 83 only 55 would be sent from those parts of Ireland in which there is disaffection, so that the maximum number of Home Rulers, unless there are great changes of party, which I am not discussing, would apparently be less than fifty-five. Of course I am not discussing the possibility or expediency of any political charges. I am merely pointing out the ideas which the figures on the surface are suggesting for consideration, and which must affect the politics of the next few years.

cout the ideas which the figures on the surface are suggesting for consideration, and which must affect the politics of the next few years.

THE IMPENDING STARVATION OF INDIA.

Still continuing the use of the most common statistics of population. I propose next to direct attention to one of the most formulable problems which have to be dealt with by our imperial Government, and for the knowledge of which we are mainly indebted to statistics. I refer to the growth of the population of our great dependency—India. I have already referred in the most general terms to the peculiar and complicated relations which are likely to grow up between nations of the European family and the races or nations of different types. At no point are these relations more interesting than they are in connection with the supremacy the English race has gained over the subject races of India. The point of interesting than they are in connection with the supremacy the English race has gained over the subject races of India. The point of interest in these relations for our present purpose lies, however, chiefly in this—that the Roman peace we have established in India appears to be effective in removing many obstacisas to the growth of population which formerly existed—what Maithus described as the natural checks—so that under our rule the Indian population is growing in numbers from year to year, and trenching with alarming rapidity on the means of subsistence. I believe I am within the mark in saving that there is no more anxious subject for the consideration of our public men. The late Mr. Bagehot I know was profoundly impressed by the fact, and others of our leading public men and economists are also deeply interessed by the fact, and others of our leading public men and economists of our public men of the problem. India has now on its 1,490,000 square miles of territory a population of 240,000,000—i am dealing in round figures—or about 170 to the square mile; not an excessive proportion according to formal comprises with out any increa THE IMPENDING STARVATION OF INDIA.

may become more ancient upon practically the same soil. Failing any speedy alteration in the character of the scople, the prospect seems nevitably to be that in India from decade to lecade larger and larger masses of the

may become more encient upon practically the same soil. Failing any speedy alteration in the character of the people, the prospect seems inevitably to be that in India from decade to decade larger and larger masses of the semi-pauperized or wholly pauperized, the landless classes as Sir James Carra calls them in the Famine Commission report, will grow up, requiring State subventions to feed them, and threatening all attempts to reform Indian finance, while ruising social and political difficulties of the most dangerous kind. In seems certain, then, that India for many years to come will be an increasingly dangerous problem for our statesmen to deal with-the more dangerous perhaps, because any change in the character of the people, bringing with it increased energy of production and increased strength of character altogether, will also bring with it a rise in the seale of living, tending to make the masses discontented instead of submissive to their lot. Whatever course events may take, our rule in India must apparently for generations become a problem of increasing difficulty and complexity. The problem is ansiogous to what seems to lie before a Government like that of Russia, with this difference, that the Government is in Russia a native institution, whereas in India it is an alien nation governing a host of subject races.

I shall be told, perhaps, that if statistics suggest problems like this, they are only making us uncomfortable before the time; the evils apprehended are purely speculative. But in the case of India this cannot be said. The actual creation of a famine fund is a proof that the evil supprehended are purely speculative. But in the case of India this cannot be said. The actual creation of a famine fund is created in order to secure that large numbers of people are kept alive in times of famine millions being in this way semi-pauperized. The prospect is that before long there may be millions to be kept alive in non-famine and famine years alike, people without land or means of living, and witho

The last broad fact I shall refer to as presented, and made familiar to us by these statistics of population, is that of the growth of population in the United States, a subject, perhaps, of even greater interest than any I have yet referred to, and involved as it is in fact with one or two interesting questions already glanced at, viz., the existence and increase of large European populations which are supported by imports of lood from new countries, and mainly from the United States.

The broad fact presented by the United States is that of the doubling of the population in periods of about tweaty-five years. There is a little doubt about the exact population at the time of the War of Independence, and down to the first census at the beginning of the present century, but for the present purpose the figures we get are good enough:

that of the other European nations. If the United States or some other new country had not received our emigrants, it is quite clear that our whole history would have been different from what it is. We should either have had in our midst the people who emigrated, and their descendants, straining the resources of our soil and mines and capital, or the pressure upon these resources would have checked in various ways the growth of the population itself, so that, probably, at this moment, but for the new countries, more people would now be living in the United Kingdom than there are, and larger numbers of the population would be paupers, or on the verge of pauperism. The actual numbers we have lost altogether, and specially to the United States, have been:

| To United States, 4000cher. | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 | 120.003 |

Total ......5.097,000 8,022,000

Some correction of these figures would be necessary in the earlier years for foreigners included, and in the later years for persons returning home, but the correction in the present view would make no material difference. If these people had not emigrated, and had increased as the rest of the population has done at home, the existing population in the United Kingdom would now be many millions more than it is. The difference made by the emigration to the United States alone must be a good many millions.

The food sent out of the United States and other.

tion to the United States alone must be a good many millions.

THE FOOD SENT OUT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The influence of the United States and other new countries has been greater still. On a rough calculation, about twelve millions at least of the people of the United Kingdom live on imported food, and a certain part of the population of Germany. France, Belgium, and Holland also live on imported food—the importations being mainly from the United States. These new countries, therefore, not only have permitted an increase of population in a century, till it is sixteen times the population at starting, but a much larger increase. To take the United States alone, we cannot estimate its contribution to the support of foreign populations at less than an amount equal to the support of a population of 10 millions, similar in character to that of the United Kingdom. Its exports of breadstuffs and provisions are now about 90 million pounds annually, at the value as they leave the United States; and at 50 per head, corresponding approximately to a value in the United Kingdom of £11 perhead, which is about our consumption of surjoint and provided states; and at 50 per head, this would be equal to the support of 10 millions pursons. In other words then, the United States, from supporting 3 millions of people a century ago, are now supporting at least 60 millions evirtually an increase of twenty times the original number. The growth of population thus becomes more astonishing than ever. Altogether there must be about 15 millions of people in Europe supported by the produce of the new countries; and adding together the populations of Canada. Australia, and the United States to this 15 millions clease deduction for the population now living in Europe, which is supported by the produce of the non-European element in the population of the population now living in Europe, which is supported by the produce of the new countries are entirely different from which the extent to which the existence of a new field for population, such

far off. The approach of such a paried seems to me to be suggested by the figures which are on the surface; and I may perhaps be permitted to antispate that the idea of such an approach, if it is not now, will soon become, a familiar subject for speculation.

DISMAL PROSPECT FOR US.

The very ianguage in which reference has been made to the increase of population in the for increase implies, then by the years bence a population of 190 millions, a hundred years hence a population of 190 millions, a hundred years hence a population of 500 millions, indicates that a continuance of this rate of increase may be a population of 500 millions, indicates that a continuance of this rate of increase may be a population of 500 millions, indicates that a continuance of this rate of the population. The area of the United States exclusive of Alaska, which does not count, it is a million square miles, and of this area more, which are sterile or rainjess, so that quistions on far as we can now forsee, is out of the question. There remain then 2 million square miles, and on this area a repulsation of somethird as much again as the present population of the United States, as employed with the present population of the United States, as employed with the order of the present consuming power of people in the United States, as empared with that of the French people, this is as much as to say that a rate of the present of the thing are the present proposed in the United States, as empared with that of the French people, this is as much as to say that a rate of the present of the thing are present the proportion of the area from which is contury is impossible in the next century, unless the power of the human race to extract froot from the soil is enormously increased. No doubt the United States may lead to each good that special of million that the diminish, and hence there is apparent reason to anticipate that the minish. But at present there is hardly a sign of change in the proportion of the area from which immigration and, for some time to come at least, no material difference seems likely from this cause in the rate of increase of the United States population of the area from which immigration and as of the proposal representation of the area from which immigration and the present security of the present sec 

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the extal population increased assity twelve millions in the last consus period, and the urban population nearly 5k millions, so that the urban population increased 5k millions, so that the urban population increased 5k millions, as that the urban population increased 5k millions, as that the urban population increased 5k millions, as that the urban population is in the second may have increased in the older parts of the country as well as in the peak the urban population may have increased of population is in the second and third groups, and not in the first.

Thus in the last decade about 4 millions of the total increase of population is in the second group, and 5,70,600 in the last group. At this rate, clearly, the increase of population is in the second group, and 5,70,600 in the last group. At this rate, clearly, the increase of population in the second group in ten pears from 1800; if all agricultural, would be succured as the same increases would go a very long way toward filling up the last group in the same increases of millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, by 1870 there had been a further increase of 2 millions, which increase less than about double what it had been in the previous decennia

same progressive rate of increase, the addition to the population in the lastsroup of all would be 16 millions, which would be far more than sufficient to fill up the vacuum.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AHEAD.

There is still another way of looking at the matter. During the decennial period 1870-80, the increase of population in the United States was about equally distributed between the three groups—about a millions to each, the increase in the first group boing, however, mainly in the titles. Assuming an equal division of the 50 millions additional population which will be on the territory of the United States in twenty-five years—and it is more likely that the Western States will have a larger proportionate share—this would give 16 millions more than is necessary to fill up the rural districts to the level of the Eastern States, and 16 millions to the third group, which would suffee to fill the rural districts to the Eastern level. Even looking at the matter in this way, then, the prospect is that the available area in the United States will be peopled up to the level of the thirteen original States, as regards the rural population, in the course of twenty-five years. But the distribution of the increase between the groups, as I have said, is likely to be unequal, and the West will probably be filled up with even greater rapidity. To look at the matter in yet another aspect; Of the 50 millions additional population, assuming an increase of the town population, like what has been going on in the past, about 12 millions will be a town perpulation, exceed the town population like what has been going on in the second group to more than the present level of the original States, and is also to increase in the second group to more than the present level of the original States, and is also to increase in the second group to the level of the original States, will be left for the occupation of the available area in the third group, or doubte what is required, whatever way we look at the matter, then, it seems certain that in t

within twenty-live years, the conditions of the expansion of population must be substantially different from what they are now.

It will be urged that it is notorious the United States can support enormous masses of population. Its available agricultural area in round figures is twelve or thirteen times that of the United Kingdom, and eight times that of France. Cone' tering what the population of the United anne iom or that of France is and the superior lettility of many tracts of the United States, it appears safe enough to assume that the United States can support an indefinite increase of population, and that there is room for great expansion of population within the settled area. But assuming all this to be the case, what we may observe is that it is not quiestion of supporting a large population anyhow; how they are to be supported is here all important. The moment there is little new land to occupy, the conditions of expansion must change; every year must bring nearer the date when the fruits of the soil will be extracted with increasing difficulty. The agriculture must become different from what it is now. What has been already said, moreover, as to the United Kingdom and France not supporting all their own population, and as to what the position in the United States would be even as compared with the United Kingdom and France, if the geometric increase in the United States should continue no more than a century, may show that there is, after all, no room for an indefinite expansion, without a very great and

The Book Agent Bents the Bandit.

moulding made of a combination of putty and glue and gilded.

The Bock Agent Beats the Bandt.

From the Econsville Argus.

Brown, Jones & Robinson, three of as good fellows as ever melted the heart of a country trader to the morry music of the pliant chings at one evening last week in the smoking comparison of the country trader to the morry music of the pliant chings at the country of the country trader to the morry music of the pliant chings at the country of the country trader to the morry music of the country trader to the morry music of the country with short pents. His cont collar was rich enough in accumulated grease to keep a soap factory going for a month. His mouth was of brass, and his check as hard as last year's cider. He was a book agent. Airsady had he gobbied up the drummers for a life of Christ and a Pocket Encyclopedia of 215 numbers when suddenly a real base James-like train bandit opened the door and stood, pistoi in hand, before the quartet.

Brown's soul sank into the heels of his boots. Beads of perspiration, big as snow balls, stood on Jones's classic brow, while his hair iffed his hat two solid inches from the crown of his head. Robinson murmured the first verse of Ever of Thee I'm Fondly Dreaming." and thought he was praying. But the book agent bounded from his seat with a glad smile and a How do, stranger? Delighted to see you. Do let me show you my superb History of Boone County, a perfect bonaza of domestic peace and happiness to every householder who is fortunate enough to possess one. Three hundred paper, and embellished with fine steel engage with the country of construction, worth half the price of the book. Given was, sir: literally given away, for 3s in hoards or \$4.50 in morocoo with bevied edges.

If you may well say 'stop,' sir; I've said enough to make you ache to possess the beautiful volume, but I haven't yet begun to—"Stop" shrieked the bandit, as the agont given away, for 3s in hoards or \$4.50 in morocoo with bevied edges."

If you may well say 'stop,' sir; I've said e

OLD ODDITIES.

A perfect copy of Shakespeare's "Passionate Pilgrim," printed in 1812, has been discovered in England.

A perfect copy of shakespeare's "Passionate Pilgrim," printed in 1812, has been discovered in England.

Mr. Abraham Hendrickson, residing in Westport, N. Y., has a powder horn on which is carved a coat of arms with the date 1746.

Mr. Gyrus W. Andrews of Bethel, N. Y., now in his 02d year, has lived under every Freadent, and was five years old when Washingten died.

Mrs. Mehnert, 60 years old, has kept the Golden Trumpet Hotel at Reichenbach, Germany, for 80 consecutive years. She is still hale and hearty.

A Green Cove. Springs, Fig., man eats soup with a spoon made a hundred and fifty years ago. He reads a shapiter every night from a Bible a hundred years old.

The seventieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Josais Hund of Bennington, Yt., was celebrated in the house where they began housekeeping. They are 11 and 37 years old.

Leah Hector, a colored woman said to be 113 years old, residing in Bridgaport, Montgomery county, Fennsylvanis, has just completed a quitt upon which she has been working for three years.

THE TEMPLE SOCIETY. Practical Christianity in Palestine HAIFA, Palestine, Dec. 25 .- There are probably not many of your readers who have ever heard of "The Temple Society," and yet it is a religious body numbering over 5.000 members, of whom more than 300 are in America, 1,000 in Paiestine, and the remainder scattered

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remains of their settlement, a new group of the Temple Society extablished themselves there. Since then two more colonies have been formed, one at Sarona, about an hour distaint from Jaffa, and one in the immediate helichborhood of Jerusalem, where the lender, Mr. Hoffman, at present resist, and the immediate helichborhood of Jerusalem, where the lender, Mr. Hoffman, at present resist to about 1,000 souls, besides which a few families are also established at Beyrout and Nazureth. But the largest settlement is at Haifa, where the society numbers over 300. These now, after fourteen years of vices; studes, appear to be entering upon a period of comparative prosperity. They have not long since completed a twelve years' struggle with the Government for the long lization of the titles to their land, which the authorities of their land, which the authorities of their land, which the authorities of question was pending they were compelled to pay their taxes through the nominal native owners, who assessed the lands at four times their setual value, putting the baiance into their own pockets. All these difficulties have, however, at last been surmounted. They now hold their 700 acres of fine arable and vine land free of all encumbrance, and their well-cultivated fields, triin gardens, and substantial will ostone manisons form a most agreeable stair to make Haifa one of the most prospective with the series of the statistics of the provision of the Gormans the native of the formans of the formans the native population has leaven for the formans. An entire of the formans are now a simple, honest farmers and artificers has aiready made its mark upon the surface of the port show a large forespect of a stimulus which bids fair to make Haifa one of the most prospection has leaven for the formans. An entire of the formans of the formans of the formation of the formans of the formation of the for